

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian data sekunder pada sub-sub sektor pertanian yaitu tanaman pangan, hortikultura, perkebunan, peternakan, jasa pertanian dan perburuan, kehutanan dan penebangan kayu, dan perikanan di Kabupaten Pekalongan pada tahun 2013-2017. Kabupaten Pekalongan memiliki jumlah Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) yang cukup tinggi namun memiliki laju pertumbuhan terendah di Karesidenan Pekalongan.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis sub sektor pertanian basis dan bukan basis, perubahan dan pergeseran pertumbuhan, pengelompokan pertumbuhan, menganalisis sub sektor pertanian unggulan, dan kontribusi produksi sub sektor unggulan. Penelitian ini menggunakan alat analisis yaitu *Location Quotient*, *Shift-Share*, *Typologi Klassen*, *Overlay*, dan Kontribusi Produksi produk unggulan tiap kecamatan. Data yang digunakan dengan perhitungan share besarnya peranan dikalikan dengan PDRB Atas Dasar Harga Konstan (ADHK) 2010 di Kabupaten Pekalongan dan Provinsi Jawa Tengah tahun 2013-2017.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dalam perhitungan (LQ) terdapat sub sektor basis yaitu tanaman perkebunan, dan jasa pertanian dan perburuan, sedangkan sub sektor pertanian bukan basis yaitu tanaman pangan, tanaman hortikultura, peternakan, kehutanan dan penebangan kayu, dan perikanan. Perubahan dan pergeseran sub sektor pertanian menunjukkan rata-rata nilai yang positif dan terdapat beberapa sub sektor yang memiliki keunggulan kompetitif. *Shift-Share* terbagi menjadi empat kuadran yaitu pada Kuadran *Winners* terdapat sub sektor tanaman hortikultura, dan perikanan. Kuadran *Losers* terdapat sub sektor tanaman pangan, dan jasa pertanian dan perburuan. Kuadran *Mixed Winners* terdapat sub sektor kehutanan dan penebangan kayu, dan pada Kuadran *Mixed Losers* terdapat sub sektor tanaman perkebunan, dan peternakan.

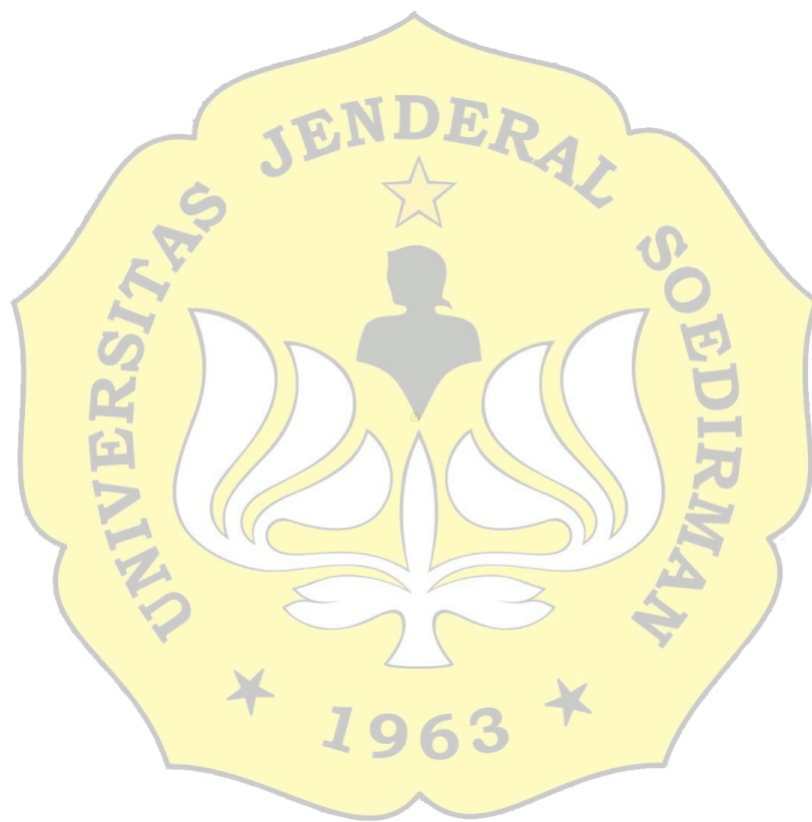
Klasifikasi pertumbuhan terdiri dari empat kuadran: kuadran I tidak terdapat sub sektor pertanian maju. Kuadran II terdapat tanaman hortikultura, kehutanan dan penebangan kayu, dan perikanan, sedangkan pada kuadran III terdapat tanaman perkebunan, dan pada kuadran IV terdapat tanaman pangan, peternakan, dan jasa pertanian dan perburuan.

Sub sektor pertanian unggulan di Kabupaten Pekalongan pada tahun 2013-2017 yaitu tanaman perkebunan. Kabupaten Pekalongan memiliki 19 kecamatan, dan produk tanaman perkebunan sebanyak 15 produk. Kecamatan-kecamatan yang memiliki kontribusi terbesar untuk produk perkebunan di Kabupaten Pekalongan yaitu Kecamatan Kandangserang dengan kontribusi produk yang dihasilkan yaitu nilam. Kecamatan Paninggahan dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu cengkeh, kopi, teh, dan glagah arjuno. Kecamatan Lebakbarang dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu aren dan panili. Kecamatan Talun dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu kakao. Kecamatan Doro dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu kapuk dan jambu mete. Kecamatan Karanganyar dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu lada dan melati gambir. Kecamatan Kaje

dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu kelapa dan tebu. Kecamatan Wonokerto dengan kontribusi produk terbesar yaitu melati putih.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, pemerintah disarankan untuk mengembangkan “*One Subdistric, One Product*” untuk produk pertanian, dan membantu serta mendampingi petani dari produksi hingga mencari pasar agar produk tersebut terjual.

Kata Kunci: LQ, Shift-Share, Typologi Klassen, Overlay, Kontribusi Produksi, Sub Sektor Pertanian unggulan



SUMMARY

This research is secondary data research in the agricultural sub-sectors, those are food crops, horticulture, plantations, animal husbandry, agriculture and hunting services, forestry and logging, and fisheries in Pekalongan Regency in 2013-2017. Pekalongan Regency has a relatively high number of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) but has the lowest growth rate in the Pekalongan Residency.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the basic and non-basic agricultural sub-sectors, shifts-share in growth, classification of growth, analyzing leading agricultural sub-sectors, and the contribution of leading sub-sector production. This research used analysis tools, they were Location Quotient, Shift-Share, Klassen Typology, Overlay, and Contribution Production of superior products in each district. The data used in this research was by calculating the share of the magnitude of the role is multiplied by the GRDP at the 2010 Constant Price (ADHK) in Pekalongan Regency and Central Java Province in 2013-2017.

The results of the analysis show that in the calculation (LQ) there are basic subsectors, such as estate crops, and agriculture and hunting services. The agriculture sub-sector is not base, such as food crops, horticultural crops, livestock, forestry and logging, and fisheries. Changes and shifts in the agriculture sub-sector show a positive average value and there are several sub-sectors that have a competitive advantage. The Winners Quadrant, there were horticultural crops and fisheries sub-sectors. The Losers Quadrant there were sub-sectors of food crops, and agriculture and hunting services. The Mixed Winners Quadrant includes the forestry and logging sub-sector, and in the Mixed Losers Quadrant there were estate crops and livestock subsectors.

Growth classification consists of four quadrants: Quadrant I that doesn't have advanced agricultural sub-sectors. Quadrant II contained horticultural crops, forestry and logging, and fisheries, while in Quadrant III there were plantation crops, and in Quadrant IV there were food crops, livestock, and agricultural and hunting services.

Leading agriculture sub-sector in Pekalongan Regency in 2013-2017 was plantation crops. Pekalongan Regency has 19 sub-districts, with 15 products of plantation crop. The sub-districts that have the largest contribution to plantation products in Pekalongan Regency were Kandangserang District with the contribution of the product produced, patchouli. Paninggaran District with the largest product contribution, were clove, coffee, tea, and arjuno glagah. Lebakbarang District with the largest product contribution, were sugar palm and vanilla. Talun District with the largest product contribution was cocoa. Doro District with the largest product contribution were cotton and cashew. Karanganyar District with the largest product contribution were pepper and gambier jasmines. Kajen District with the largest product contribution, were coconut and sugar cane. Wonokerto District with the largest product contribution was white jasmines.

From the results of this research, the government is advised to develop "One Subdistric, One Product" for agricultural products, and help and assist farmers from production to finding a market so that the products are sold.

Keywords: LQ, Shift-Share, Klassen Typology, Overlay, Production Contribution, Leading Agricultural Sub Sector

